

Surguja, at Ramanujganj, which village is separated from the Palamau District of Chota Nagpur only by a narrow stream.

c/o SAMI AHMAD, Esq.,
FOREST REST HOUSE,
HINOO, P.O., RANCHI,
5th March, 1951.

JAMAL ARA

15. 'BIRDS OF THE LONDA NEIGHBOURHOOD'.—
A CORRECTION

In the *Journal* Vol. 45, p. 236 while referring to the erroneous records of the occurrence of *Gyps fulvus* around Bombay we doubted Koelz's inclusion of this species in the birds of the Londa Neighbourhood (*J.B.N.H.S.* Vol. XLIII, p. 28) where he claimed to have obtained a specimen and seen a congregation of 50 individuals. The last remark in particular prompted us to write for verification to the American Museum of Natural History where the collections are now housed, and we understand that the specimen is actually *Gyps indicus*.

114, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY,
25th May, 1951.

SÁLIM ALI
HUMAYUN ABDULALI

16. THE POSITION OF PLOVERS' EGGS IN NESTS

On Sunday the 13th May 1951 I visited the north end of Walwan Lake, Lonavla (Poona District) to examine a nest of the Little Ringed Plover (*Charadrius dubius jerdoni*) which Br. Navarro of St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, had discovered. The three eggs were laid in a slight hollow in the coarse sand—there being no appreciable nest—with the points downwards. The circular broad ends of the eggs alone were visible from above in the form of tiny domes.

K. S. Dharmakumarsinhji of Bhavanagar, to whom I mentioned this states that he has seen nests of both the Kentish Plover and the Little Ringed Plover with eggs resting in a similar vertical position.

This does not appear to have been recorded hitherto for Indian birds, though the 'Handbook of British Birds', Vol. IV, p. 361, says of the Kentish Plover (*Leucopoliis a. alexandrinus*)—'Nest: Sometimes a mere hole in sand in which eggs are usually buried, points downward.'

c/o FAIZ & Co.
75, ABDUL REHMAN STREET,
BOMBAY, 19th May 1951.

HUMAYUN ABDULALI